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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

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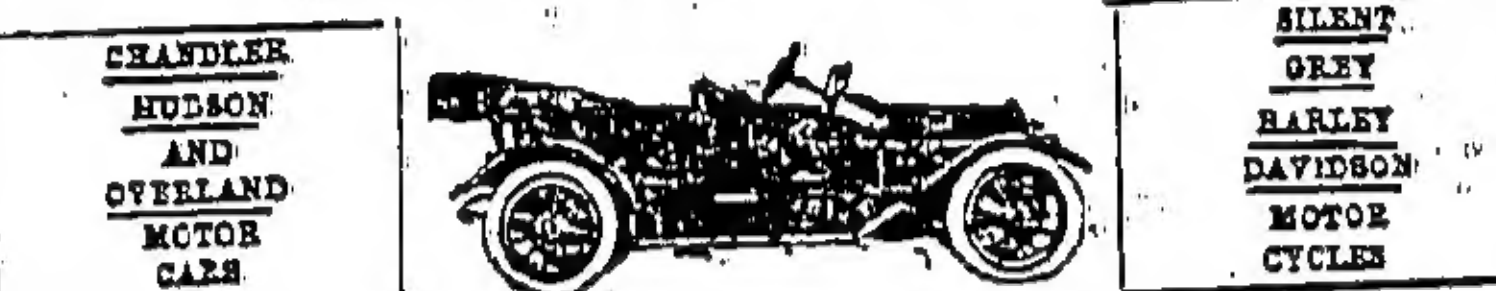
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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

NORTH GERMAN INTRIGUES.

POSENITES DON'T RECOGNIZE
BERLIN.

LONDON, July 3.
Reuter learns from Polish sources that the Germans have been secretly fomenting rebellion in East West Prussia, Silesia and Posen. The rebels do not recognize the new German government nor its signature to the peace treaty. The Poles are taking military counter measures. Efforts to provoke the Poles continue. The Germans attacked on June 23, a number of frontier villages in upper Silesia. These attacks are a part of a plan to create a rising of Poles with a view to obtain excuse for instituting massacres.

HUNGARY.

It is understood that representation will be made to Bela Kun if he persists in obstructing relief work in Hungary and that a small force of Allied troops will probably be despatched to assist in relief work.

THE KAISER'S TRIAL.

MATTER MOST DISCUSSED IN
LOBBIES.

LONDON, July 3.
The most discussed passage of the Premier's speech, so far as the lobbies of parliament are concerned, was the trial of the Kaiser in London. It was observed how closely the secret had been guarded. It is presumed the tribunal will be composed of English, French, Italian, and American judges and take place in the law courts. It is understood that steps will be taken immediately to secure extradition. During the Kaiser's residence in Britain he will be under the strictest surveillance.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

UKRAINIANS GO WRONG.

LONDON, July 3.
Reuter learns that the new Czechoslovak Republic will have an area of 55,000 square miles and a population of fourteen millions. The number of Germans in Bohemia is 25 per cent, and in Moravia 18 per cent. Thus the number of Germans in the Republic does not exceed two and a half million. The Allies have advised the Polish government in order to safeguard eastern Galicia from the dangers from Bolshevik gangs that the supreme Council of the Allies has authorized the armies of the Polish Republic to extend their operations as far as the river Zbrun. The Archbishop of Lwow has sent a letter to President Paderewski asking him to inform the peace congress that the Ukrainians are retiring before the Poles and are murdering priests and defenceless Poles. The victims amount to thousands. He declares he will summon the leaders of the Ukrainian government before the peace conference.

FRANCE'S RE-ASSURANCE TREATY.

LONDON, July 3.
The treaties respecting assistance to France by Britain and America in the event of unprovoked German aggression are published. Aggression is defined as any breach of the stipulations of the peace treaty, for instance, Article 42 forbidding Germany to maintain or construct fortifications in certain defined areas of Rhineland, and Article 43, forbidding the maintenance and assembly of armed forces and military manoeuvres or the upkeep of permanent mobilisation works in the same area. In the event of any violation of these British agrees immediately to go to the assistance of France. The agreement is only operative when the similar treaty between France and America has been ratified. The treaty must be submitted to and recognised by the council of the League of Nations. It is to be operative until the League itself affords sufficient protection. Before ratification the treaty must be submitted for the approval of parliament. It imposes no obligation upon any of the Dominions until approved by the parliament of the Dominion concerned.

IDLE LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, July 4.
300,000 cotton operatives, 50,000,000 spindles, and 750,000 looms are idle in Lancashire.

PRaise FOR LLOYD GEORGE.

CARSON APPROVES LLOYD.

LONDON, July 3.
In the House of Commons debate following the speech by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. W. Adamson warmly congratulated the Premier on the accomplishment of the most stupendous task ever confronting the head of a democratic country. The Labour party had always insisted that Germany must make full reparation for the wanton destruction done in Allied countries, but it had not agreed to the exclusion of Germany from the League of Nations. They wanted to see the League become at the earliest moment a real League, not a league of Allied countries. He regretted that the treaty did not contain machinery for the abolition of conscription in the Allied countries as well as in Germany. He hoped now that the treaty was signed that the Germans would realise their only chance of peaceful and ordered development from the old conditions to the new lay in trying to give effect to the terms of the treaty.

Sir Edward Carson expressed his gratitude to the Premier for the greatest achievement in history. He had done so much that the nation did not care and did not realise all that they owed him for his patriotism, his courage, and his genius in carrying on the war. That was the greatest contribution any man in the country had given. He believed that history would say as regards the organisation at home, which had meant so much for success in the field, that the nation owed the Prime Minister a debt of gratitude. He had done more than any man to preserve the liberties of the world. At the same time they should not forget the burden borne by Mr. Asquith in the early days of the war. He had an unprepared country and great difficulties in bringing it to a realisation of its responsibilities in the war. Sir Edward Carson eloquently appealed for the League of Nations. He declared that if it did nothing else it would make peace more fashionable than war.

CABLE DELAYS.

LONDON, July 4.
A letter to The Times from Lord Inchcape urges the abolition of the cable censorship and the admission of the use of private codes in order to minimise cable delays and facilitate resumption of business. The Times in a leader supports Lord Inchcape and affirms that Britain alone is opposing the abolition of the censorship. Replying to Sir H. Brittain, Mr. Pike Pease stated that the cable companies are taking every possible step to restore the interrupted cables. Special means were taken to curtail government traffic and the priority for transmission of government cables by the Eastern Telegraph was suspended except in really urgent cases.

TROOP TRAIN SCANDAL.

LONDON, July 6.
In the House of Commons, replying to Major McKicking with regard to the censure on Major-General Shaw in connection with the Karachi troop-train incidents, Mr. Montagu emphasised the fact that Major Shaw had rejected an offer of a new inquiry on very favourable terms. Mr. Montagu saw no reason to lay the papers before the House.

SILVER.

LONDON, July 3.
Montagu's report says the price fell to 30/6 owing to more plentiful supplies but the scarcity of supplies to-day has caused a recovery. Shanghai exchange is 5/3. 5,800,000 ounces of silver have been shipped to China.

LONDON, July 4.
Silver is quoted 53 1/2 buyers and 53 3/4 sellers, with trade buying. The market is steady.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least doctor's bill. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)
BOTHAS'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

LONDON, July 2nd.
General Botha has sailed for Cape Town by the liner *Stephan Castle*. Prior to his departure, he was interviewed by Reuter's Agency. He paid a great tribute to the Government and the people of Great Britain, to whom he said he was indebted. He said that the spirit of co-operation and sympathy for South Africa, which he had found in the Premier downwards, in all quarters, he said, he found predominant in the spirit of co-operation and sympathy for South Africa. It filled him with encouragement and hope. South Africa had emerged from the terrible conflict with its status raised and its destiny assured. He was convinced that the peoples of the Empire played the greatest part of all the peoples in the Alliance against Germany.

THE EMPIRE'S PART IN THE WAR.
As an observer from afar, he was consequently able to take a more detached view of the vast struggle than his Home fellow-delegates at the Conference. He was convinced, without disparaging for an instant the efforts of the French, the Italians and the Americans, that the part played by Britain from August 1st until this hour was one placing her first among the nations of the earth. Thanks were primarily due to Great Britain for the overthrow of Prussianism and the saving of the world. She had come out of the ordeal and sacrifice with her prestige higher than ever.

THE PEACE TERMS.
As Britain led in war, so she led in peace. He did not pretend to agree with all the peace terms. He asked "Who does?" but he would tell the Germans: "Show by your conduct that you intend to carry out the terms in the spirit as well as in the letter, and you will find salvation. Evasion and shiftness will not be tolerated."

THE FUTURE OF CIVILISATION.
He shared the sentiments, inspiring General Smuts' declaration, and urged that we should remember that with the victor rests the supreme gift of mercy. Should Germany in the near future produce evidence of a changed heart and a contrite spirit, it would be the privilege of Britain to lead in the mercy of peace. "Peace must not be marred by vengeance. Vengeance might well be left to a Higher Hand. It is a great privilege to show mercy to a vanquished enemy, if he, in his turn, shows himself truly prepared by deed, rather than by word, to confess his faults, and to bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

THE CORNERSTONE OF CIVILISATION.
Concluding, he said: "I return to South Africa more firmly convinced than ever that the mission of the Empire, now and in the future, lies along the path of freedom and high idealism upon which civilisation must rest. It largely depends upon her action and her spirit whether the new-born League of Nations will be a success. The essence of the League lies in an ideal of brotherhood, in making the world a better place to live in. In the League, the Empire will play the part of a big brother, and continue its historic rôle of the protector of the weak."

SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, July 3rd.
The Bishop of London has invited the heads of all denominations in London to attend the thanksgiving service at St. Paul's Cathedral on July 6th.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIONS.

PARIS, July 3rd.
The Conference has decided that international consultation in economic matters should continue until the Council of the League of Nations had an opportunity of considering the present acute position of the economic situation, and that the Supreme Economic Council should be requested to suggest, for the consideration of the several Governments, methods of consultation.

GERMANS WILL RATIFY.

PARIS, July 2nd.
The Germans have sent a Note acknowledging the intimation from the Allies that the blockade would be lifted after the ratification of the Treaty. The Germans affirm their willingness to ratify the Treaty immediately and hope that, at the beginning of next week, the National Assembly will take the necessary action, and that the clauses of the Treaty will at once be put into force by President Ebert. They hope that the release of their war prisoners will be effected after the ratification. The Allies have not pledged themselves to release the prisoners of war as soon as the Treaty has been ratified.

CLEMENCEAU RESTING.

PARIS, July 1st.
M. Pichon replaced M. Clemenceau on the Council of Five yesterday. He presides over the Council to-morrow, and hears the views of the Rumanian delegates and of M. Maklakoff, Russian Ambassador in Paris, regarding the vexed question of Bessarabia.

RUMANIA.

PARIS, July 3rd.
The Rumanian Premier, M. Bratianu, has declared that it is impossible for Rumania to accept the clauses in the Austrian Treaty in regard to minorities, as these would restrict Rumania's sovereignty.

VON HOLLWEIG CANNOT SAY KAISER.

The Times' correspondent in Paris states that the Allies will probably thank Dr. Bethmann von Hollweg for his offer to surrender, and inform him that he will be tried. The Allies, however, will inform him that his surrender cannot exonerate the ex-Kaiser.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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THE COLONIAL SECRETARY will be obliged if all those who want from Hongkong on Active Service and have now returned to the Colony will communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S
OFFICE.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

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ANCE CO., LTD.

FROM this date until further notice Mr. GEORGE HERBERT ELLIOTT has been appointed Acting Local Manager of the Hongkong Branch of this Company.

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVID,
Manager for China.

Hongkong, July 3, 1919.



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

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Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Alterations and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 9 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11:30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 19 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

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CHARTER PARTY CLAIM.

In the King's Bench Division, recently, Mr. Justice Baillieu had before him the case of *Jean Hout*, of Cardiff and London, against the *Peregrine Steamship Co., Ltd.*, and *Nils Erik Moller*, trading as *Moller and Co.*, of Shanghai, in which plaintiff claimed damages in respect of a charter-party dated October 10, 1916, relating to the hire of the steamer "Peregrine," the property of defendants. Mr. A. Neilson, K.C., and Mr. H. Burr Davies (instructed by Pritchard and Sons) appeared for plaintiff; Mr. F. D. Macdonald, K.C., and Mr. R. H. Balfour (instructed by Colquhoun, Ellis, Mitchell and Mawby) were for defendants.

Mr. Neilson, opening the plaintiff's case, stated that the action was brought by plaintiff to recover damages in respect of the charter of a ship called the "Peregrine." There were, when the statement of claim was drawn, a considerable number of matters for which the plaintiff claimed, but in the defence most of them, indeed all of them except one, had been conceded by the defendants, and there was, therefore, only one point for the court to consider, viz., whether there was upon the documents or in the charter-party itself a warranty that the deadweight carrying capacity of the ship was of 2,040 tons. The charter was entered into on October 10, 1916, between the defendants, Messrs. Moller and Co., of Shanghai, and the plaintiff. At that time the ship was on a passage to England. On arrival she was put in the hands of agents or brokers for the purpose of being fixed on time charter, which eventually resulted in this charter-party being entered into, and there was a good deal of correspondence, which resulted in plaintiff being told that the deadweight capacity of this ship was 2,040 tons, and upon that the rate was fixed at \$2 per ton, which worked out at a sum of \$4,080. As a matter of fact, the ship sailed her voyages during the 12 months for which she was bound, and during this time she sailed 11 voyages but she never carried more than an average of 1,720 tons. Of course, plaintiff lost a considerable amount, and it was in respect of that shortage of carrying capacity that the claim was before the court.

Mr. Macdonald, for the defence, said the question was what was the deadweight carrying capacity of the steamer, and how far defendants failed to carry out their obligations. This ship had been out in China, and her structure was altered. She was lengthened by 40 feet. That upset all knowledge of her previous register. After the alteration she did one voyage, and before this charter was entered into the captain was asked what he knew about the vessel's carrying capacity, and he stated that he had been making tests, and put the figure at 2,040 tons. That being the only source of information, the owner's had, it was not surprising they put that figure forward. Probably that was an over-estimate, but how much was a different matter.

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH

MUTINY.

OVERWORK AND SHORT-
RATIONS.

A court-martial was held at the Fenton Street Barracks, Leeds, on Gunners G. Lingfield and J. Cole, of the Royal Field Artillery, attached to the Remount Dispensary Squad stationed at Sheffield, who were charged with joining in a mutiny of military forces at the Great Central Railway Station, Sheffield, on March 22, last. There was a further charge that in conjunction with Bombardier T. Black, of the same unit, they joined in a mutiny of military forces at Hillsboro Barracks on March 23 and that they combined with other soldiers to resist lawful authority and refused to attend parade when ordered to do so by Captain Webster, their commanding officer.

It was stated that Cole and Lingfield were ordered to detain a number of horses at Sheffield and did not do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Neal, who appeared for the accused, Captain Webster agreed that there had been complaints made as to the insufficiency of the rations that day. He had, in fact, paid 32s. out of his own pocket to supplement the rations. He also admitted that there was some dissatisfaction as to the delay in payment of the men.

Squadron Sergeant Major Laidler said that there was no insubordination or disorder. The men merely refused to obey their orders and out of a party of 26 only one man put in an appearance at the station.

Mr. Neal submitted that the men had been overworked and were dissatisfied with the arrangements for rationing and pay. They did not desire to make any inroads into military discipline.

With respect to the other charges, Captain Webster stated that on March 23 the men of the whole detachment refused to get out of bed after repeated orders to do so. He himself considered that the men in his unit were overworked.

The decisions of the Court will be promulgated in due course.

LORD FRENCH'S ARTICLES.

A PRIVILEGED CRITIC.

Considerable surprise was caused at question-time on May 7 by the extreme severity with which the Speaker checked an attempt by Sir Donald Maclean to obtain from the Government some explanation of Lord French's activities as a post-war military critic.

"Interesting, but controversial," commented Sir Donald in calling attention to the "Daily Telegraph" articles, which, as written by the Viceroy of Ireland, had suggested to the Opposition spokesmen's mind the question whether Ministers could regard them as consonant with the duties and responsibilities of Lord French's high office. Evidently, however, Lord French's high office is a kind of sanctuary—an eyrie from which pointed darts may be thrown, while itself remaining above the reach of reprisals. At all events, as the Speaker indicated, if there is any question of retaliation the assault must be conducted in proper form.

Members are not entitled to ask questions about the Irish Viceroy," the House was reminded. "If his conduct is to be criticised it must be done by putting a motion down and in the ordinary course of debate."

Appreciation of the Viceroy's privileges as thus revealed appeared to be rather slight, and Captain Ormiston-Gore drew some cheering by putting the point that in his capacity as Field Marshal Lord French might still have to abide question as an officer subject to the King's Regulations. "Exempted from criticism except on a special motion," reiterated the Speaker, slaking his head which he shook yet more emphatically on hearing from Sir Donald Maclean the daring suggestion that there was yet another capacity in which Lord French's proceedings might be open to consideration—namely, the development of the Viceroy of Ireland as a British journalist.

On this observation (which a certain section of members seemed strongly disposed to applaud) the Speaker intervened with a decisive and conclusive reproof. An observation of that kind, he declared, was one that Sir Donald Maclean ought not to have made, "especially standing at that box"—a rebuke sufficiently pointed in its application to a member not himself unfamiliar with the duties of the Chair.

While accepting the Speaker's ruling with befitting loyalty, the general body of members struck off as being more impressed by the singularity of the tradition on which it was based than by the technical propriety of Sir D. Maclean's transgression.

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who are accustomed to inhale.

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十 中 港 發 共 莊 者 我 下 人 除 洋
五 二 德 行 提 國 購 同 無 製 消 香
號 百 舖 所 倡 貨 香 胞 雙 造 香 烟

THE GLIMPSE.

I had just crossed Finland, travelling on my way home from the Estonian front near the Pelpus Sea, and as I sat in the cabin of a ship that was threading her difficult way through the ice-bound channels of the Aland Islands, a girl, apparently in the early twenties, wrapped in a long coat of wild-cat skin—white with black markings—came and sat down opposite me. Her curly hair was cut short about her head, and she was pale with the pallor which you may see this year in most of the town-dwelling women and children of Eastern Europe. But, none of her fellow-passengers could overlook her beauty; and I, at least, could not miss the charm of the Russian speech in which from time to time she addressed her companion. Both of us were writing, and it was more than an hour before, upon some chance question of hers, we came into conversation together. I found that she and her mother were freshly escaped from Petrograd, having driven forty miles and walked six through the snows of the Finnish frontier. Now she was coming to England to join a sister there, and probably to marry an Englishman. I helped the two of them, as best I could, through the difficulties of Scandinavian travel; and several times, when her mother and gone to rest between stages of her journey, the girl and I explored the streets of foreign cities, and I listened to her stories of the life from which she had so lately escaped.

So the three of us travelled as companions, till the night came on which we were to strike the English coast. It had been an uneasy crossing, and most of us had kept our berths. But towards evening the wind and the sea fell, and when I went to find out if I could give her or her mother any help the girl asked me if I would take her on deck to see the first lights of England. I, too, had planned to watch for them, for we were heading straight for that line of Northumberland beaches which, out of all the beautiful counties of England, most often haunts me in foreign lands. So I promised to bear her company, if she woke; and when, in the first morning hours, she knocked on my door we climbed together on to the deck and sat in shelter from the North Sea wind, watching the dim lights of England across the bows of our voyaging ship.

Then it was that she spoke most vividly of the life which she had left behind her. Little more than a year before she had gone by herself apart to live in a mountain cottage in the South of Russia. A very old peasant and his wife had looked after her, setting out for her each morning baskets of fruit for her daily bread; and she had given herself up to wandering in the mountains, attended only by a great dog that was half a wolf, whom she had called upon once only to protect her from a band of wild gypsies. But with him she had strayed about the hillsides alone, climbing after flowers, lying and watching small animals at work among the rocks and leaves, collecting snakes and tortoises and bringing them home into her room, to the dismay of her aged hostess, who discussed with her whether she was not really a witch. She had made her room, she said, into a garden of changing wild flowers; and there between her wandering she had read a multitude of books. From time to time she had gone to stay with her sister in a neighbouring town; and once, for several weeks, she had danced each night a solitary dance before the Bolsheviks in the local theatre, black-robed but for her red shoes, and won their applause and earned money to help pay for her journey back to Petrograd. For by now she had decided that her happy lonely life in the mountains must end and that she must go back to arrange her mother's escape to England.

Her friends told her that Petrograd was full of dangers and violence, and that in any case it was impossible for her to travel so far through

Russia alone. But she had been determined to go, and so, in a long, delaying journey, had crossed the full length of Russia and joined her mother again. She told me much of that journey. One night her carriage had been so crowded that there was no room for anyone to climb unaided to the upper berth to sleep. A huge Russian peasant, without speaking a word, had lifted her up in his arms and set her down above the heads of them all to rest; and she, before she slept, had struck a match that lighted up a crowd of ghastly, watching faces all round the carriage, below her where she lay. On another day she had been almost the only passenger in the train, and a crowd of threatening Bolsheviks had approached her. But she, clutching her revolver, had talked to them for more than an hour of life and death and politics, till they, astonished at her strange speech, had gone away and left her unmolested. Once again, at an unlit railway junction, the porters had come into her carriage by night and taken away her luggage. But she had pursued them and joined her fellow-travellers with her; and so, jumping under railway trucks in the dark, she and her company had caught up the robbers and carried her belongings triumphantly back. Three times in the course of her journey she had been formally asked in marriage—once by a doctor travelling homeward from an Austrian prison, who on her refusal had wept bitterly. But at length, after many days' journey, she had come, protected, like Una, by her own single heart, safely to her mother's house.

In Petrograd she had set herself to secure their escape, realising that their money could not last them for many months longer. She had been stricken with typhus, and while still weak had walked the long tramless streets of Petrograd in search of permits that would allow her to cross the frontier. All her family had told her that she would kill her mother if she took her away. Once again she had danced before the Bolsheviks—great lovers, she said, of the theatre—in a parody, this time, of the ballet. But at length she had got into touch with one of the secret organisations which, for a price, will convey refugees across the frontier; and so, after six months' waiting, she and her mother, leaving Petrograd itself with only a small basket, by virtue of some permit to go and seek food, had escaped across the frontier and came safely to Helsinki.

By this time the Longstone light was flashing clear in the darkness ahead of us. The girl ceased her story, and we sat side by side in silence, while the ship ploughed through the falling sea towards the land that now for both of us was home. She, I think, was wondering what lay ahead of her beyond those firm, shining signals. But I was still under the spell of her talk, looking backwards, as through a window momentarily discovered, into the voiceless and perplexing shadows of Russia.

GAVE HER BABY RELIEF AT ONCE.

Mothers everywhere are finding Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, immensely valuable for their little ones. Here is what one American mother says:—

"My baby was much troubled with wind colic," writes Mrs. E. Williams, of Perth Amboy, N.Y., "and nothing seemed to do any good until I tried Baby's Own Tablets. They gave relief at once and I would not be without them. I have taken great pleasure in recommending the tablets to my friends."

Baby's Own Tablets are mother's ever-ready help and baby's friend. They contain no opiates or narcotics, and are guaranteed an absolutely harmless remedy for infantile indigestion, simple fever, colic, constipation and diarrhoea. They destroy worms, allay the pains of teething, promote health-giving sleep and regular development.

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EVERTON TOFFEE.
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This is the first arrival of Confectionery from England since

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STRAW HATS.

Dainty Muslin

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LACE HATS.

also

SMART MODELS.

BIRTHS.

GUILLET.—On June 28, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Guillet, a daughter.

McRAE.—On June 29, at Shanghai, to the Rev. and Mrs. C. F. McRae, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FAURAZ-SABATTIE.—On June 28, at Shanghai, Mr. Ernest Fauraz, to Miss Hermine Sabattie, both of the French Municipal School.

DEATHS.

WRIGHTSON.—On June 30, at Shanghai, Clarence Ward Wrightson.

BUYERS.—On June 29, at Shanghai, Agnes Niven, widow of the late Alex. Buyers, of Singapore and Hongkong, aged 64 years.

The China Mail.

"TRADE, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

YOU AND YOUR KAISER.

On the heels of the false tale of the flight of the young man that was the Crown Prince of Germany, came word that the Allies had warned Holland to take care to keep the Kaiser, which all men took to mean that they would presently want to deal with him. That he is to be tried for his crimes, the chief of which was his delusion that he was a War Lord, is now held sure, and all the world, as the phrase goes, talks with keen interest of the fate that shall be his. Some would hang him outright. These are they that keep a good memory for the horrors of the war and that hate well the man they blame for them. Many repeat, in the way of birds that are trained to talk, that he should be put on the island of St. Helena, and there held captive. These may be said to show the shrewdness of that saying of Montaigne, that a good memory is liable to be accompanied with a weak judgment. It were in truth no compliment to Napoleon, and even they who hold Napoleon in light esteem would deem it gross flattery of the vain Wilhelm, who did not lead or guide his hosts, but loved to strut in brave uniform at parades. One learns that Napoleon had swelled head at the end, but one knows that Wilhelm was sick with conceit all the time. The message that told how a high French authority had said the trial of the Kaiser could not end in any actual

penalty, but only in some form of moral censure, was no doubt well based. Many men will be aggrieved if it end so, and speak bitterly of the discrimination that doth hedge a king, but the shrewd ones will see that to inflict any penalty tending to rank him as a martyr (which he could never rightly be) would be to err on the kind side. Any punishment that did not take the form of some scornful indignity and with shame in it, as the pelting him with dung, or the public exposure of him in the stocks, would be such a mistake as he himself would be glad to see made. His spirit, which at present should be in a queer turmoil of doubt, would be fortified by the spectacle of the public rage, aimed at himself, so that he might attain the superior calm of the man used to deal with an angry woman, who the more she rails the cooler grows, and more self-satisfied. It seems that our Allied statesmen so see this matter, and reckon that the public trial of so vain and pompous a man, with his bating questions and comments, his feeling alone and helpless in the midst of his tryers, will of itself be humiliation enough. An American journal called *The Outlook* deals with the fear that the Kaiser may escape punishment, and blames the American delegates for being impractical persons. "There is a body of doctrine," it says, "that seems to fascinate men who see life chiefly through books." Part of this is that crimes done with a political motive are not criminal. The argument is a good one, and we could wish it widely learned that even the State can do wrong. But why this sneer at seeing life through books? Is not *The Outlook* a book? It is not possible to see life truly and as a whole save with the aid of books. The virtue of print is that it is a record. It is what photographers call the "fixer." It holds fast that which would else be evanescent and forgettable, exactly as do the ledgers of a house of trade. In life the vocal liar cannot be pinned so well as where there is a written record of his lie. In school the truth of the lecturer may be lost unless set down in a note book. "There is a doctrine (if we should call it so) that seems to hypnotize men who see life chiefly through books, and without the thinking for which books provide the stimuli. It finds expression in mob cries, as 'Hang the Kaiser,' and so on, and were it gratified, would still feel chagrined at the fellow's escape, and want to kick the corpse. The folly they call lynching belongs to it, and to hang. But the operation of sound judgment is deliberate and slow, and in keeping with the reading of books. Thus even in the mood of despising the Kaiser (as we unforgotten do) we have time to reflect that for some large part of his fault the people may not avoid blame. In the dark ages

when kings led their peoples to war, not even the bookish thinker could be to blame for what is called (or mis-called) loyalty. In the days when superstition ruled and kings were the Lord's Anointed, such arrogance and pomp and pride in an individual was in some sort excusable. The Kaiser's fault was that he could not see that Time had made a difference, and himself an anachronism. In the Twentieth Century, any man who supports such pretensions for any monarch, who regards (or affects to regard) any king as more than a Chairman or President, is aiding and abetting Kaiserism, and is morally an accessory to the Kaiser's crime. The untrained laughter of the world at the right time, when Wilhelm entered on his more open career of diseased egotism, could have prevented this war. As a very young man, the present writer commented on a visit to an English provincial town of the Kaiser. The local Council was concerned over the befitting decoration of their town, and the writer suggested that a string of sausages across the main street would be appreciated. He was called before the elders, and solemnly reproved for disrespect to "One who is the grandson (or what ever the relationship is) of our Beloved Queen." It is only because war passions prevent men from exercising the logic of the bookish that he now reckons on escaping local censure for writing so disrespectfully of the cousin (or what ever the relationship is) of our Beloved King. This immunity does not please. We would rather, despite *The Outlook*, see more men seeing life chiefly through books. They would then, perhaps, see the hollow-ness of "Majesty," and be less shocked by plain speech about it. In time, the majesty of reason—the flower and fruit of evolution—might then become real and realizable. Here is the conclusion of the whole matter. We do not care what you do with the Kaiser (because it does not matter much) but we do greatly care what you do or don't do with your brains (because that matters a lot). Think it over.

MUZZLING THE WATCH DOG.

A comical illustration of how fate can intervene in a controversy may be seen in the *North China Daily News* of July 1. On page 4 of that issue is a long letter replying to an argument against a by-law proposed by the Municipal Council, which seeks powers to control and censor press publications. The letter argues that while such powers would not be permissible in established countries with law-abiding populations, the very different circumstances of Shanghai call for special measures. It is claimed that without this new power over the Press the Municipal Council cannot carry on, and that, moreover, the Council would not be likely to abuse such power.

On the very same page is another letter, in which the writer urges the *N. C. Daily News* not to publish certain persuasive liquor advertisements. "Plain and straightforward trade advertisements are quite a different matter," it says, "but there should be discrimination between these and others of the insidiously suggestive type." In plain words, the effective advt. should be censored, and the dull copy allowed. That is a perfect example of what the Municipal Council may do if it be given the power asked for. Any official censorship of the Press is dangerous. The best censorship is that exercised by the patronizing public.

While on the subject of Shanghai affairs, some one should take pity on the children who "run" the northern settlement, and send them a shipload of logic, primers. They made a great deal about the anti-Japanese agitation infringing the "neutrality" of Shanghai. They emphasised the neutrality of Shanghai. Yet just before they had led the van in the agitation to hustle out the Germans. Evidently Shanghai is indeed *vis generis*, and needs a code of conduct all its own.

THE BOYCOTT.

The Chinese trick of destroying Japanese things that have been bought and paid for, and from which the Japanese have consequently got all the benefit, is a foolish one. It is another example of the way in which passion ignores reason. The weapon of the true boycott is a sharp one in these days of international trade, when commercial travellers returning without orders are more terrible than an army with banners. But noisy demonstrations and orgies of destruction such as we have lately heard of defeat their object. They alienate public sympathy, they offend the law, and worst of all, they dissipate righteous anger, a prodigious spending of patriotism. A calm resolve to patronize no more the offending party until he amends his conduct is a matter of which no man could complain, least of all the victims; and its steady observance would maintain in the minds of the rational boycotters a full and steady sense of the principle involved. These rages of which we have spoken, from their very intensity, tend to die out. It is not the "sprinter" who travels far, but the long distance runner with the even pace.

THE TREATY TO RE-ASSURE FRANCE.

To-day's report of the treaty to re-assure France should re-assure believers in the L.O.N. and opponents of secret diplomacy, which seemed to be rearing its ugly head again. Mr. Lloyd George was reported to have said on his return to London that this treaty did not need ratification. He was probably misreported. France's desire was reasonable enough, and we cannot reproach her for being unwilling to "wait and see" what the L.O.N. would do for her. This Treaty is a stop-gap, and ceases as soon as the L.O.N. is ready to take over. It has to be ratified by Parliament, and it does not involve any of the Dominions unless the Dominion parliaments consent. This is a great improvement on the old way of allowing individuals with temporary mandates or sometimes with none at all to commit the Empire to foreign engagements of tremendous and incalculable consequences. When we get a representative Parliament, instead of a "coupon" aggregation, it will be clearly laid down that this is not a casual concession but a permanent rule. The L.O.N. also will before long come in as a check on secret agreements by the class of statesmen who love to make them.

THE "TIMES" AND THE PREMIER.

Could anything be more glaringly invented than the effort of *The Times* correspondent telegraphed by Reuters among our Earlier Telegrams? What can possibly be the "strong grounds" for his belief that Mr. Lloyd George intends to side with the Coalition on its present basis and to place himself definitely in opposition to the Labour Party? Assuming it to be so, Mr. Lloyd George would never say so, to anybody. He would be shy of admitting it even to himself. There has not been time for acts of policy indicating a tendency. As a guess, and given to the world as an intelligent anticipation, it might have been permissible. But it isn't even that. The recent squabble between Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Northcliffe, in which he described *The Times* as a threepenny *Daily Mail*, is too fresh to allow of any doubt of the origin of his announcement. It is a malicious statement intended to queer the Premier among his followers. Reuters should have known better than to have included such a transparent fabrication in our service. We are all sufficiently aware of the temptations besetting Mr. Lloyd George, but we prefer to wait and see whether he succumbs or resists.

TENNIS.

Tennis threatens to oust cricket as a spectators' game at Home. The winner of the men's singles at Wimbledon, G. L. Patterson of Australia, is to partner Norman Brooks for the doubles championship. He is said to have a very strong service, and to play well from the back line.

FLU RAGING IN MAURITIUS.

LOCAL SHIPMASTERS' EXPERIENCE.

A local ship's captain just returned from Mauritius describes the conditions there as terrible, due to the ravages of Spanish influenza which is rife there.

For this reason his ship had to spend 23 days in harbour there. He says the place presented a dead appearance. In the Post Office where there are 18 employees only three were at work.

The people were dying in large numbers. Owing to the severity of the epidemic the ship had finally to come back in ballast. Nobody was working, the railways were stopped and sugar from the fields for cargo was unobtainable.

At the time the ship left, matters were in a very bad state.

FIGHT ABOARD STEAMER.

When a Hongkong Chinese signed on here as boatswain on board the *Produce* the resentment of some Straits Chinese sailors was great, and when the new hand assumed his duties he met with a hostile reception. Led by a burly cook the Chinese attacked the man a regular set-to ensued resulting in the boatswain being chucked into the water. Still unsatisfied the Straits men jumped into the water after him and gave him a severe ducking! As a consequence of this affair some of the ringleaders were produced before Mr. G. N. Orme this morning and charged with assault. Capt. E. Winslow of the *Produce* stated that after what had taken place he was afraid to take the men back, and he was ready to pay them off. Defendants were bound over in bonds of \$50.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s. 6 11 16d.

The "Empress of Russia" leaves at noon on Thursday.

The Norg. s.s. "Chidar" from Bangkok brought 2,300 tons of rice here yesterday.

H.M.S. "Cadmus" is at present in Tientsin. The officers and men have been entertained at the Empire Theatre there.

Mr. G. W. Avenall is the winner of the "Hind" cup, presented to the golf section of the K.C.C. Mr. Avenall defeated Mr. J. H. Mead on Sunday by 4 up and 2 to play.

Commodore A. A. Ellison, C.B., R.N., who recently arrived in Shanghai, has taken over the duties of British Senior Naval Officer. His flag is hoisted on H.M.S. "Kinslia."

On application from Inspector Brazil a Chinese was remanded on bail of \$100 on a charge of bringing a quantity of unstamped letters into the Colony, thus injuring the Post Office.

Amongst other appointments to the light cruiser "Hawkins," flagship of the China Squadron, on reconstruction, are Commander G. B. F. Edward Collins and Lieut. P. H. Bonham-Carter.

Since last report, (48 hours) no plague and only one case of enteric. Last week there were 15 cases of plague, four of enteric (one British, two American) and one case of puerperal fever.

Charged with being in possession of part of a gun, to wit, the wooden stock, a Chinese informed Magistrate Lindsell that he was a new-comer and did not know the laws. He was fined \$25. If this report covers all the facts, which is doubtful, the fine seems wrong.

H.M.S. "Minotaur," a former flagship of the China Squadron when Vice-Admirals Sir A. L. Wintlock and T. H. M. Jernam were commanding, has been added to the list of vessels which will not be required for further service. The "Minotaur" was built at Devonport, at a cost of £1,438,065.

The N. C. D. Mail says:—The preliminary hearing into the circumstances that surrounded the recent tragedy whereby three people were killed, which was held by the French Consul-General and a French Military officer jointly, has been concluded. Jacquard has been operated on successfully and ought to be out of hospital in a fortnight.

Li Chi Wan the Henley of Canton was the centre of a daring daylight robbery on Saturday last. While some young ladies were out in their punt, a sampan containing several men approached the punt and without any warning boarded it, and forcibly took from the ladies all the jewellery they were wearing. The men were able to make good their escape.

It seems very probable that H. E. the Governor, Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., and the Lady Evelyn Young will, after all, be in the Straits Settlements for the peace celebrations early in August (says the *Straits Times*). Sir Arthur expected to be leaving early in July on H.M.S. *Kent*, but her departure has been postponed and the latest advice is that the warship will not be getting away until some time in August.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. announce the following appointments at Shanghai:—Mr. Wm. Shaw to be Manager of the Ewo Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd., Mr. Jas. Harrop to be Manager of the Yangtzeopoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., and Mr. W. K. Smith to be Manager of the Kung Yik Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd. Mr. C. W. Bewick, who recently arrived here from Hongkong, has been appointed Manager of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Cotton Mills Department.

THROWN DIRT.

A Chinese occupier of the second floor of the Sincere Insurance Co. was summoned before Magistrate Lindsell this morning for throwing a quantity of dirt into a car belonging to the manager of the China Merchants. Appearing for defendant Mr. M. K. Lo held that it was a case of mistaken identity. The summons was withdrawn, as complainant did not wish to press the charge.

LAND SLIDES.

On Saturday evening nearly two tons of earth were dislodged from the hillside back of the married quarters of the European Police Force, Seymour Road, and lodged against the retaining wall of some premises owned by the London Missionary Society. Land slides are reported along the main road to Repulse Bay.

SPECIAL CABLE.

NEWS FROM MALAYA.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, July 7.

The Chamber of Commerce gave a farewell dinner to the retiring Governor, Sir Arthur Young. The Governor undertook to support the Chamber's application to the government to grant land for the erection of new premises. The Governor's successor is unknown.

The Government has established and controlled the price of rice. Ricting has ceased in Penang and order is restored.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee sends the following:—

The committee trust that all owners of private cars will enter in the procession of decorated automobiles to be held on Saturday, the 19th July, at the Peace Celebrations and I shall be obliged if you will kindly advise me as soon as possible of your desire to enter.

You may choose your own subject and decoration and there will be three prizes, namely 1st prize \$300, 2nd prize \$200, 3rd prize \$100, for the best decorated cars in the judgment of the committee.

Particulars of the order of procession, etc. will be sent you later.

Entries close to the Hon. Secretary not later than Friday, 11th July.

Messrs. Shawan Tones & Co. Motor Car Department will be prepared to assist owners in the decoration of their cars.

COOL RECEPTION BY SERVICE MEN.

The arrangements to entertain the Naval and Military men are going ahead. It is proposed to entertain half each day but unless matters make a material change many of the older hands will not attend.

The truth is that the mode of entertaining does not appeal to them. They feel a sense of being patronised and keenly resent anything of the kind.

We saw a list issued to a small unit of service men, and not one had accepted the invitation. They prefer to make their own arrangements to celebrate peace.

In another case so few men will be present at one of the outstations, due to a number being sent into the city to practise the peace parade, that they do not expect to be able to attend even if they wish to.

We feel sure that the Committee will make some arrangement for those isolated at outstations to enjoy themselves on the celebration days, now the matter is brought to their notice.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.

British—Prominent, Sunning, Team, Lenshing, Empress of Russia, Hangsang, Loongsang, Taksang, Chinhua, Cardium, Kanchow, Hauroto, Changsha, Pheumpen, Chingchow, Kwaisang, Hong Wan I, Telemachus, Amherst, Prince, Childan, American, Tjisondari, Tancerville, Dutch, Bestang, Sultan van Koetei.

Japanese—Chotu Maru, Nissin Maru, Katori Maru, Manila Maru, Sorachi Maru, Kiyo Maru, Masayoshu Maru, Shinno Maru.

Chinese—Kwangtsh, Kwanglee, Fookee, Hui Hai, Asia, Fo Lee.

French—Jade, Haaoi, Tatoutse, Kaiping.

CANTON TRAMWAY FRANCHISE.

An application has been made to the Canton Municipality for the Tramway Franchise by a Swatow Syndicate, through their representative Mr. Ma Pak To, Solicitor of Hongkong, who has made the following offer:—

(1) \$1,200,000.00 Hongkong Currency as a bonus, to be appropriated for the building of the road, compensation to the property owners whose property has been taken over by the Municipality, construction of parks, markets and other public convenience.

(2) \$500,000.00 Hongkong Currency as a loan.—*Canton Times*.

THE HAPPY VALLEY.

PLACE FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY.

Some weeks ago the *China Mail* published an article at the request of certain parents living near the Happy Valley, to have an entrance near the northern end so the children could play there.

H. E. the Acting Governor has made a personal inspection and the Government will make an entrance on the Wong nei-cheong road side of the Valley between the football ground and Craigengower Cricket Club. At this point a piece of ground will be reserved for the children to play on. This will considerably reduce the distance children have to travel to gain access to the Valley and the spot is suitable.

The proposal to have an entrance between the Police and Craigengower Clubs did not meet with Mr. Savern's approval for the very good reason that it is a more dangerous place when cricket is in progress, and that owing to its proximity to the tram it would become a public thoroughfare with a disfiguring footpath across the Valley, spoiling the beauty of the place.

We think the Government's arrangement will meet with the approval of the parents in the vicinity.

THEFT FROM MR. ABRAHAM'S HOUSE.

THIRTEEN KNOWN: ONE ARRESTED.

As a sequel to the recent theft in Mr. E. Abraham's house in Kowloon, the Yau-nai Police have been successful in arresting one of the twelve implicated. When charged with the larceny of several thousand dollars in money and jewellery the man made a clean breast of it. He said he was employed as a servant by Mr. Abraham a year and a half ago and was familiar with the lay of the place. Assisted by another man he had entered the house by the window and after effecting the haul his confederate had gone to Macao. The prisoner had in his possession when arrested \$500 worth of jewellery which was identified as part of that stolen from the house. The local Police have communicated with the Macao authorities with a view to getting the other man.

BAD EGGS AND A FORK.

TROUBLE IN A KOWLOON MESS.

The smelly egg is the Bolshevik of foodstuffs, and is consequently unpopular. The M.B.K. Mess at Kowloon likes eggs, but it likes 'em fresh. The other night the Japanese cook served up some eggs that weren't at all what Caesar's wife should be. The members of the Mess scorned the foreign yoke in the presence of the Boy, who took them back to the Cook, and by way of passing along the unsympathetic comments, told the Cook he was a bum, or words to that effect. Professional anger properly aroused, the Cook went to complain to the Chef. When he returned to the kitchen, he found the cheeky Boy devouring the libelled eggs, and not making a face at them, either. He scolded the Boy, who lost his temper, and jabbed a fork into him. This also was overdone, and there was a stew at once. Both cook and boy came before Mr. Ogma to-day, and the magistrate ordered the egg-eater to shell out \$3 and the fork stabber to fork out a bond of \$50 for six months' abstinence from these tricks.

SHELL FISHING ON PRAYA.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

The *China Mail* has been requested from several quarters to make a further protest against permitting Chinese to dig for shell fish along Praya East.

With low tides now this practice has again come into favour. The passengers on the trams passing are treated to a most obnoxious odour due to this practice. The sewers empty along this part yet the Chinese dig with hands, feet, etc., among the filth and excreta looking for shell fish.

Besides being extremely unpleasant for passengers, the whole thing is injurious to health. The sewers are connected to the hospitals, naval and military, and one does not need to be versed in sanitation to realise the dangers attached to digging among the excreta from these institutions.

We know that these people are very poor, and that it seems mean to put our comfort before their need, but perhaps they themselves would be better without food from such tainted sources.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

(Continued from Page 1.)

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, July 2nd.
It is reported that 100 were killed and 500 injured at Mugello, in the district of Tuscany, through the earthquake mentioned on June 28th.
The damage to houses and artistic monuments was very great.

GERMAN PRISONERS DEMONSTRATE.

London, July 3rd.
Two thousand German prisoners at Oswestry, where the soldiers of the German Fleet are interned, on the pretext of being dissatisfied with the food arrangements, refused to parade, approached the barbed-wire fence and threatened the guards with sticks.

QUELLED WITH BAYONETS.

London, July 3rd.
The military, numbering 250, were called up and quelled the disturbance with fixed bayonets.

AMERICAN STRIKES.

Chicago, July 3rd.
Ten thousand garment workers have started a general strike spring up in the industry.
They demand a weekly wage of \$44 and a 40-hour week.
Montreal, July 3rd.
A general strike of workers' strike has been called in Canada.
They, too, demand a weekly wage of \$44.
Ottawa, July 1st.
The tramway employees have struck work. They demand a wage of 60 cents an hour.

EGYPT.

Cairo, June 25th.
In view of the improved situation, the Press censorship has been abolished.

GREECE.

DEATH SENTENCES FOR 1000 SHOOTINGS.

Athens, July 2nd.
The court martial of those responsible for the attacks on Allied troops at Athens and Piræus in December, 1916, has ended in all the accused being heavily sentenced.
M. Mercuris, the ex-Mayor, has been sentenced to death. The sentences constitute the strongest evidence that the liberal régime prevailing in Athens is unshaken by the violent threats of the reactionaries who are decreasing daily.
The results obtained by M. Venizelos at the recent Conference have gone far to convince his opponents that his policy was the only policy which Greece could have followed.

BOLSHEVISM.

London, July 2nd.
An Archangel correspondent states:—
On the right bank of the River Selenga, on the left, the troops occupied Yakovlevsk.
Forest fires forced us temporarily to evacuate our front line on the railway from.
A communication from Murmansk states that the enemy's position on the railway was assaulted and captured. The enemy retreated, burning bridges.
The enemy's losses in the Shunga Peninsula are relatively estimated at 200.
Reuter learns that General Denikin is continuing his advance very successfully and has crossed the Dnieper and captured Kharkov. He is now 20 miles west of Kharkov, thus gaining complete control over the main communication into the Crimea, which, there is little doubt, the Bolshevists will soon evacuate.
General Denikin has also captured Belgorod north of Kharkov, and is continuing the advance towards Astrakhan.
The Bolshevist advance on the East front is slowing down owing to General Denikin's successes necessitating the withdrawal of troops. They are now 30 miles east of Chita.

AIRBUS TO NEW YORK.

London, July 2nd.
The Air Ministry announces that the R34, signalled at 6 o'clock this morning, that she was 55.20 degrees North and 10.40 degrees West, travelling at 40 knots. The average up to that time was 45 knots per hour.
It is understood that the above indicates that the R34 is 950 miles from the starting point. The slowness of the journey is attributed to the bad weather.
The position of the R34 at midnight (Greenwich time) was 54.05 North and 24.15 West. She expects to arrive on Friday morning. She is constantly in conversation with wireless with Clifden and Ponta del Gado.

London, July 3rd.
The Air Ministry announces that the R34 signalled that she, at 6.11 o'clock this morning, was approximately halfway to Newfoundland.
H.M.S. *Regina* has been stationed in mid-Atlantic in connection with the flight. It was reported at 6.15 this morning that the barometer was steady. There was a steady north-west wind. With a force of about four miles an hour. The sky was clear, visibility good, and the sea smooth.

St. John's, July 3rd.
It was reported this afternoon that the R34 was lying at a height of 2,000 feet, in brilliant sunshine, above the clouds.

BULGARIA.

Paris, July 3rd.
The Bulgarian Treaty will be completed speedily. Numerous frontier questions have already been settled.

AUSTRIA.

Paris, July 3rd.
It is expected that the Austrian Treaty will be signed towards the end of the month.

PUGILISM.

London, July 3rd.
Mr. Cochran offers £25,000 for a contest in London between the winner of tomorrow's match between Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey and the winner of the Georges Carpentier-Joe Beckett match at the Olympia on September 2nd.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IN GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.
The growing strike movement threatens to throw Germany into a new revolution. Government troops have, as a precautionary measure, occupied all the public buildings in Berlin, where the railway and tram strikes have caused a standstill of all traffic. The factories are idle, and food disturbances have occurred.
Evidently a Soviet coup has been planned. Thousands of pamphlets from the Budapest Soviet Government have been found in Berlin.
The well-known Spartacist leader, Herr Hertzig, has been arrested.

Berlin, July 1st.
The Minister of Public Works has warned the railway strikers that they will be dismissed unless they resume work before July 3rd. Nine thousand truck loads of food to Berlin are held up.
COPENHAGEN, July 1st.
The Berlin branch of the German Railwaymen's Union has called off the strike.

MISCHIEVOUS INVENTION.

London, July 3rd.
The Times' Parliamentary correspondent, discussing Mr. Lloyd George's policy, says that there are strong grounds for the belief that he has returned from Paris to fight for the Coalition on the present basis, and to place himself definitely in opposition to the Labour Party and its extreme demands.

OUR NAVAL PROGRAMME.

STILL TO GO ON.

London, July 3rd.
In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Walter Long stated that the British Naval Construction Programme for 1920 would not be modified owing to the sinking of the German Fleet.

He pointed out that the Programme had already been reduced very considerably prior to the sinking of the German Fleet, and that the possibility of the sinking of the German ships was not taken into consideration in the Programme, but consideration was taken of the fact that there was no chance of the German Fleet being restored to Germany, and as a possible enemy, but as a possible addition to the Fleets of the Allies.

LANCASHIRE DEADLOCK.

MANCHESTER, July 3rd.
The negotiations for a settlement of the cotton situation has come to a complete deadlock. Ninety per cent. of the cotton workers are idle.

CRICKET.

London, July 3rd.
The M.C.C. v. Oxford match was drawn.
The Yorkshire v. Derbyshire match was drawn.
Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

RACING.

London, July 3rd.
The Princess of Wales' Stakes (1,000 sovereigns each, for three and four year olds over a mile and a half) resulted as follows:—
Major W. Astor's BUCHANAN, 1.
Mr. A. E. Barton's LEANING, 2.
Capt. A. de Rothschild's CARTER, 3.
Capt. R. W. Don by a neck.
The batting was as follows:—Buchan, 16 to 1; Leaning, 33 to 1; Carter, 33 to 1.

TENNIS.

London, July 3rd.
At Wimbledon, Miss Suzanne Lengier (France) won the Ladies' Singles Championship when she defeated Mrs. Satterthwaite (England) in the final by 6-1, 6-1.
[Miss Suzanne Lengier is only 18 years of age, and is described as a wonderfully plucky player for her age. When she was only 13 years old, she created a sensation by winning the ladies' championship of France at the illustrious Biarritz, and, later, she swept everything before her at Nice and Monte Carlo. Miss Suzanne is remarkably agile, with a drive from the base line that has been a source of wonder to many more seasoned players. She worked as a nurse during the war.]

G. L. Patterson (Australia) defeated Lieut.-Col. A. R. F. Kingscott (England) in the final of the men's singles by 6-2, 6-3.
[G. L. Patterson, who is undoubtedly the most promising of the younger Australian players, and who has been invited by Norman Brooks to partner him in his attempt to capture the doubles championship of England, is a very fast and active player, with a repertoire of brilliant shots from the service line. Unfailing, his methods were to be seen modelled on those of the famous Australian, Maurice McLaughlin, who carried off everything before him at Wimbledon and won the Davis Cup for America in 1913. Patterson has a tremendous service. Playing recently in the Queen's Club covered court championships, Patterson went into the final and was beaten by Paul Davron, who afterwards beat M. J. G. Ritchie the holder in straight sets. In the semi-final at Wimbledon, Patterson beat Ritchie, perhaps the soundest player in England to-day.]

[Lieut.-Col. Kingscott, M.C., is one of England's most stylish but erratic players and the way he let his supporters down in the 1914 Wimbledon tournaments was a great disappointment to many. Kingscott is a natural player with beautifully controlled drives on both wings, fine volleying and powerful methods. He is an old Army champion who learned the game on the picturesque court of the Château d'Ouchy Club in Switzerland.]

GRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by All Chemists and Storekeepers.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

BRAID'S VICTORY.

Right well did James Braid maintain the dignity of the long-reigning band of golf champions at Walton Heath on May 14, when, for the first time since 1914, all the leading professionals took part in a tournament. He won with a total of 155, doing 79 on the new course in the morning and 76 on the old course in the afternoon.

But throughout the day it was touch and go as to whether success in the Victory Meeting of the Professional Golfers' Association would fall to one of the small, select party of veterans who have ruled the roost for 20 years, or to a member of the legion of young players who have been to the war and just come back to take up the threads of their golfing ambitions.

Braid was the only man of established fame who played right up to form, and he was hunted hard from beginning to end by A. G. Kirby, a tall, slimy built golfer of 23, who was thrice wounded at the front during a period of service which extended from 1915 till the time of the armistice. Kirby did 80 on the new course and 76 on the old, so that he finished only one stroke behind Braid.
His worst wound was sustained in 1917, when he was hit in the right leg by a piece of the shell which killed young Mayo—the assistant at Burhill—who was standing beside him. Kirby wears a silver plate in his leg as a result of that casualty, but it does not seem to affect his golf. His swing is long and loose; there are times when, in the playing of iron shots, it looks unnecessarily long. It lacks that element of compactness and control which marks the iron play of most of the leading professionals. Still, judged by results, it is excellent. Kirby was formerly assistant to Harry Vardon at Totterdean.

BRAID'S PLAY.

All the real incident came towards the end of the afternoon rounds of the two men who were destined to be first and second. Braid played well in the afternoon that most people regarded his position as unassailable. He was one of the few who steered a straight course after the long period of semidetachment from golf, and the length of his driving was unimpaired. Coming home on the old course in his second round, he did 7 holes in 26. The gem was a 3 at the fifteenth, which measures 503 yards. He was within six yards of the pin with a drive and a cleek and down went the putt.

Braid's only bad drive was at the seventeenth, where he pulled slightly and, getting into a rabbit scrape, had a struggle to hoist the ball out at all with his next stroke. It jumped back into some long grass. That hole cost him 6. The power of his driving was exemplified at the last hole, of 410 yards. To be sure, it was played down wind—and the wind was a good deal stiffer than a mere breeze—but it was a great test shot that left him with a mashie shot of no more than 70 yards on to the green for his second. Down in 4, he was round in 76.

Meanwhile, the word had gone round that Kirby—playing three couples behind—was doing remarkably well, and the crowd trooped off to see him finish. If only the fates had been kind to him on the greens, Kirby hit two shots better even than these of Braid, for he was only about 5 ft. from the hole with his second. But the putt would not go down and he had to be content with a par 4. To the end, however, he had every chance of tying. He needed only an ordinary 4 at the home hole to achieve that result. His long putt was not quite dead; the shot from a distance of 4 ft. stayed out of the hole; and he was beaten by a stroke. Nevertheless, his was a fine performance on the part of one who had never previously done anything of note in professional golf and who had spent the best years of all for practice—from 21 to 25—in the trenches.

VARDON'S COMMENT.

Harry Vardon remarked that never before had he seen so many professionals in the rough in one day. That verdict gives a fair idea of the difficulty which most of the players experienced in keeping to the middle of the course on this occasion of the resumption of competition. Even Vardon hit crooked shots for once in a way. His putting—so often the weak spot in his game—was good. Ray was constantly in the heather on the sides of the fairway, and he frequently needed two to get out of it. Abe Mitchell, of mighty smiling fame, suffered the same affliction. At one hole he took four shots in the heather. He was suffering from a strained wrist, sustained while pursuing his old love of gardening, and that accentuated his troubles. Taylor and Duncan drove well but were worried by the greens. Scores: James Braid (Walton Heath) 79+76=155

A. G. Kirby (Ashford Manor) 80+76=156
F. Robson (Coedun Beach) 82+78=160
A. Herd (Coombe Hill) 80+80=160
G. Gadd (Rochampton) 81+80=161
C. Wallis (Verulam) 84+77=161
Jack White (Sunningdale) 85+78=163

FAR EAST COTTON MARKET.

GOVERNMENT MISSION PROPOSED.

A largely-attended meeting of representatives of Lancashire Chambers of Commerce and of employer's and operatives' organisations engaged in the cotton industry was held at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on 5th inst. to discuss a proposal to send a Government Commission to the Far East in the interests of the staple export trade of the country. Mr. Edwin F. Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, presided, and there were also present Mr. Kenneth Lees, a member of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Overseas Trade, The Department of Overseas Trade was directly represented by Mr. E. F. Crowe, British Commercial Attaché at Tokyo, and Mr. P. J. McKellen, British Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

The conference was held in private. An official report subsequently issued stated that Mr. Stockton explained that the subject of the proposed mission to the Far East had been brought before the Government and the Department of Overseas Trade by a deputation from the Manchester and Blackburn Chambers of Commerce in March last, and that the scheme suggested would provide for a diversified Commission, fully representative of the cotton trade, including employers' and operatives' organisations and also distributors. The object of the Commission, which should be under Government auspices, was to inquire into the export trade in cotton textiles from the United Kingdom to the Far East, and to recommend the steps which should be taken for its preservation and extension. A tour of at least nine months was contemplated.

After an address from Mr. E. F. Crowe and a discussion which lasted about an hour, a resolution, moved by Mr. F. A. Hargreaves, chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, and seconded by Mr. Shaw, M.P., of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, was unanimously adopted expressing an urgent desire "that His Majesty's Government should forthwith appoint a Commission, with the object of (1) visiting India, the Netherlands East Indies, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, and the United States, or such of these countries as they may be advised to inquire into the export trade of cotton textiles from the United Kingdom to the Far East; and of (2) recommending the steps to be taken for its preservation and extension."

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

Probably in all our colonial service there is no personality more interesting than that of Sir Hugh Clifford, who succeeds Sir F. Lugard as Governor of Nigeria. He combines a sense of humour with great independence of character, and that is perhaps the most judicious compound for the government of our more distant possessions. A member of the ancient family of Clifford of Chudleigh, son of a very distinguished officer who counted the Victoria Cross among his many decorations, he was naturally intended for the army, but went from one extreme to the other by preferring the Malay Service. It is 35 years since he took this step, and he has seen a good deal of the wilder places of the world since then, for he was what some Americans call the "big noise" in Pahang for a number of years, saw fighting from time to time, and had adventures enough to fill a Conrad novel. Nineteen years ago he was nominated by Mr. Chamberlain Governor of North Borneo, but, not liking the methods of the Chartered Company which was his immediate master, he resigned and went back to Pahang, whence he was transferred to the West Indies, and thence again to Ceylon, where he was Colonial Secretary for a good many years. In 1912 he became Governor of the Gold Coast, and has disproved the sinister suggestion conveyed by the old story of that district when he asked what provision was made for the Government's expenses should he come on leave was told that such a contingency had never yet arisen. Sir Hugh is a charming author, and has written all sorts of things from romance to Malay dictionaries.

FRENCH ATTACK ON PEACE TREATY.

SOCIALIST JOURNAL DENOUNCES THE TERMS AS VORACIOUS IMPERIALISM.

Perhaps the most remarkable expression of opinion on the Treaty is that printed in "L'Humanité," the Socialist organ, on May 9.

It is a deplorable fact that owing partly to the feud into which it had already entered against M. Clemenceau and his Government, and partly to the feebleness of its Press, the French Socialist party has been without any influence upon the Peace Conference, and I cannot recollect that it has made any original contribution of a constructive kind to the formation of public opinion on the subject.

Never, perhaps, in the history of democratic movements has there been so marked a failure on the part of would-be leaders of the labouring masses, either to mould events or help by education to mould them in the future. And now, at last, "L'Humanité" contents itself with a diatribe designed to show Frenchmen "of what an abominable abuse of confidence, of what a frightful mystification they were the victims when they were promised that the 'war of right' would automatically issue in a 'peace of justice.'"

"PEACE OF VIOLENCE."

What has actually issued, says the anonymous writer, is "only a peace of violence, of voracious imperialism, and of iniquity—a bourgeois and capitalist peace—that only the bourgeois and capitalist parties will ratify. The French proletariat—"L'Humanité" has decided—from to-day refuses its signature. In a few days by its authorised organs it will raise the necessary protest against this Bismarckian Treaty, which is an outrage on the right of peoples as on the most elementary morals."

With this street-corner preface a perfunctory examination of a few clauses of the large volume is opened. The "disguised annexation of the Saar Valley" is described as the most criminal part of the project. Nearly as bad is "the theft of the German colonies." The disarmament clauses are a sham, for France will remain as heavily burdened as ever, and the League of Nations Covenant is so full of indecision and fear as to be worthless.

These wild comments have no importance in themselves, for 95 per cent. of the workers of France persist in buying what "L'Humanité" is pleased to describe as the bourgeois and capitalist papers, but they are a melancholy evidence of the incompetence of a party that might play a great role in the State, a party that boasts its international spirit to deal with grave emergencies of international policy.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

In general, second thoughts about the Treaty are somewhat more critical than the first impressions. Many writers express reserve until the full text is published. Parliamentarians are particularly anxious about the financial provisions and the grave budgetary situation of France.

According to M. Raoul Perret, President of the Budget Commission of the Chamber, £400,000,000 in taxes will have to be raised, and it is asked how this will be done. Non-Parliamentary writers commonly recognise that the recovery of war costs was impossible, and feel the magnitude of the work M. Clemenceau and his lieutenants have accomplished.

Some extremists who had been hoping for a "new Triple Alliance" are not satisfied with the undertaking of Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson. But, as the "Debate" says, "it is the most powerful guarantee imaginable in the world of to-day, and the engagement will be so much the better respected and executed as France gives her Allies a stronger idea of her attachment to right and justice."—Daily Chronicle.

ARRIVALS.

SUNNING, Brit., 1,670 tons, from Shanghai and Amoy, Capt. W. Benson, B. 2.5. 222.

HANNO, French, 729 tons, from Haiphong, Capt. Morvan, Laplace, C44.
PROMONT, Brit., 1,577 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Roberts, B. 2.5. 227.
HALTAN, Brit., 1,183 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Stewart, D.L. & Co., Wharf.

BRISBANE, Brit., 718 tons, from Whuhu, Capt. McLellan, C. & Clark, C44.

A practice Ceremonial parade for N.Cos. and men as detailed by unit Commanders will take place at Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 11th inst.
Dress, Helmet, tunic, trousers, black boots, belt, sidearms and rifle.
G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, E.K. Defence Corps, Hongkong, 8th July, 1919.

MR. NEMAZEE'S CONTRACTOR.

RECKLESS BLASTING.

A Chinese contractor was engaged in building a new house on a new lot in Conduit Road for Mr. Nemazee when he found that it was necessary to remove a quantity of boulders from the site. On making an application to the P.W.D. he was told that in view of the dangers the heavy operation would entail, heavy security was required. The contractor heedless of the P.W.D. proceeded with the blasting on the Western side of the lot. On one occasion the blasting dislodged a large boulder so that it rolled down the hillside and smashed a latrine at the foot of the hill.
Produced before Mr. Lindell today the contractor was fined \$100.

EXPLOSIONS AT SHANGHAI ARSENAL.

ARTILLERY MAGAZINE ON FIRE.

Shanghai was alarmed on the night of July 2 by what seemed to be the reports of heavy firing in the direction of the native city, while the sky to the south was lit up by very frequent flashes which had all the appearance of lightning.
It appears that at about 10 p.m. a fire broke out in some field artillery barracks at the Arsenal near the terminus of the Chinese tramways and the flames soon involved a magazine containing explosives. These two buildings, which did not, however, comprise the principal magazine, were practically separated from the large compound. In a comparatively short time the flames had involved the explosives contained in the magazine and from that time onwards there was a rapid series of explosions making the neighbourhood of the fire extremely dangerous from flying metal.
The fire reached its height at about 11 o'clock and though the explosions continued until the early morning, as the fire reached various portions of the contents of the building, they gradually died down.
In the meanwhile the Chinese authorities had taken precautions to prevent too close approach to the fire and all the thoroughfares leading to the Arsenal were strongly guarded by pickets of soldiery who kept both inquiring foreigners and Chinese at a very safe distance.

A writer signing himself "M.D. Edin. D.P.H., D.T.M.," writes to The Times:—
In this country the outlook on life in the tropics is vague, and the manner of teaching a knowledge of tropical diseases emphasises rather than dissipates that halo of mystery which those at home see around the remote. There have been enthusiasts, such as the late Sir Robert Boyce, who made it their mission to preach that the tropics are a safe home for the races of the temperate zone. Health is far easier for them to attain and to maintain in the tropics than in the indoor life of England. The diseases essentially of the tropics are readily to be acquired by the European. Their prevention is invariably a matter of simplicity. Even the natives of the tropics and suffer from just the ills that cause deaths and debility in this country—tuberculosis, dysentery, diseases, and infantile disease chiefly record their mortality. It is sometimes difficult to awaken authority to necessary prevention; but that should not excuse exaggeration and charlatanistic terrorism which accompany some health propaganda. It lies with those possessed of special knowledge so to place facts before the people that they may be accepted as a solid truth for all time.
The education of the community in the knowledge of preventive disease, and the legislative enactment of the domestic means of prevention, is the bounden duty of authority.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Alms House Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-gauging machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1916-19.
The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.
To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Dock, add 4 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamoon Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer... 29.81
Thermometer... 81
Humidity... 83
Direction of Wind... SW
Force of Wind... 3
Weather... B
Rain... 0.11
On date at 9 a.m. On date at 3 p.m. On date at 9 p.m.
Barometer... 29.83
Thermometer... 81
Humidity... 83
Direction of Wind... SW
Force of Wind... 3
Weather... B
Rain... 0.00
On date at 9 a.m. On date at 3 p.m. On date at 9 p.m.

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